

SPASSKAYA, R.I.; KAZARNOVSKIY, S.N.

Continuous method of producing guanidine from urea. Khim.prom.
no.7:488-491 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:11)

ANTIPINA, I. V.; KAZARNOVSKIY, S. N.; Prinimala uchastiy: LEHEDEVA
V. V.

Oxidation of cyclohexylamine by hydrogen peroxide to cyclohexanone
oxime. Khim prom no. 3:165-170 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

MALKINA, N.I.; KAZARNOVSKIY, S.N.

Synthesis of cyanuric acid from urea. Zhur.prikl.khim. 37
no. 5:1158-1160 My '64.
(MIRA 17:7)

1. Gor'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut imeni A.A.Zhdanova.

L 10407-66

ACC NR:

EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EWP(j)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)
AMS022503

Monograph

JD/WB/DJ/ME/AM

UR/

Kolotukhin, Ivan Nikiforovich; Kuznetsov, Vasilii Georgiyevich; Kazarnovskiy, Semen Naumovich; Tsaregradskiy, Vladimir Alekseyevich

Lubricating and protective materials (Smazochnyye i zashchitnyye materialy) 3d ed., rev. and enl. Moscow, Izd-vo "Transport," 1965. 171 p. illus., biblio., 8000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: lubricant, lubricant component, lubricant property, lubricating oil, grease, lubrication, paint, lacquer, detergent, railway rolling stock, protective coating, corrosion protection

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This monograph presents the basic properties, test and preparative methods, and also applications for lubricant and protective paints and lacquers required in the railroad industry. Compared with the second edition, this edition provides additional information on synthetic oils, greases, new synthetic polymeric paints and lacquers, and also detergents and polishing compositions. The monograph was approved by the State Administration for Educational Institutions of the Ministry of Transport as a textbook for rail transport technical schools and can be used by a wide range of workers who are connected with painting and lubrication of rolling stock.

Card 1/3

UDC: 625.23/.24002.4:[621.892+66]
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ACC NR: AM5022503

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ACC NR: AM5022503

SUB CODE: *FP, MT*/SUBM DATE: 25Mar65/ ORIG REF: 033

PC
Card 3/3

KOLOTUKHIN, Ivan Nikiforovich; KUZNETSOV, Vasilii Georgiyevich;
KAZARNOVSKIY, Semen Naumovich; TSAREGRADSKIY, Vladimir
Aleksseyevich; SARANTSEV, Yu.S., red.

[Lubricating and protective materials] Smazochnye i zashchit-
nye materialy. Izd.3., perer. i dop. [By] I.N.Kolotukhin,
i dr. Moskva, Transport, 1965. 171 p. (MIRA 18:4)

KAZARNOVSKIY, V.

[Analysis of the financial administration of industrial enterprises]
Analiz khoziaistvennoi deiatel'nosti promyshlennogo predpriatiia.
Moskva, Gosfinizdat, 1954. 133 p. (MLRA 7:12)
(Industrial management)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4, p 184 (USSR) 15-57-4-5393

AUTHORS: Borisova, E. A., Kazarnovskiy, V. D.

TITLE: Laboratory Investigations on the Treatment of Saline Soil by Liquid Bitumen With Preliminary Flushing by Water (Laboratornyye issledovaniya po obrabotke zasolennykh gruntov zhidkim bitumom s predvaritel'noy promyvkoj)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Mosk. avtomob.-dor. in-ta, 1956, Nr 18, pp 241-248.

ABSTRACT: The material used was chloride-sulfate saline soil cut from a section of rock in the Andizhanskaya Oblast', Uz SSR. The data of the investigations are given. It was discovered that when the chloride and sulfate content of soil exceeds one percent, the soil is unsuitable for treatment with organic binding material in highway construction and demands preliminary flushing by water. The authors outline the relationship between number of flushings of the soil by water and the quantity

Card 1/2

Laboratory Investigations on the Treatment of Saline (Cont.) 15-57-4-5393

of indroducible bitumen. They show the possibility of lowering the quantity of binding substance by increasing the number of flushings, and, on the other hand, lowering the number of flushings by somewhat increasing the expenditure of binding substance, depending on the economy of the construction. It is noted that flushing of the soil has not yet been applied in highway-construction practice. However, flushing the soil before treating with liquid bitumen may prove to be much more profitable than replacing the saline soil. The results obtained from testing samples by composite flushing of soil and use of liquid bitumen (bulk weight, water saturation, swelling, durability of dry and capillary-moistened samples) are in agreement, according to the degree of fitness of saline soils, with the classification of the "Technical rules on the construction of a roadbed and highway base in the desicated zone on saline soils." Flushing of the soil (2 to 3 times) is proposed for the roadbed immediately next to the highway. For flooding sections of the earthen roadbed, it is necessary to construct retaining borders of planking or of low soil ridges.

Card 2/2

Ye. G. B.

KAZARNOVSKIY, V.D., inzh.; KAZARNOVSKAYA, E.A., inzh.

Washing salty soils for road construction. Trudy MADI no.22:
170-175 '58. (MIRA 12:4)
(Soil physics) (Road construction)

KAZARNOVSKIY, Vladimir Davydovich; GANYUSHIN, A.I., red.; MAL'KOVA,
N.V., tekhn. red.

[Calculation of the shear strength of soil in the designing of
a road] Uchet soprotivliaemosti grantov sdvigu pri proektirova-
nii dorozhnoi konstruktsii. Moskva, Avtotransizdat, 1962. 34 p.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Soil mechanics)

(Roads--Designing)

KAZARNOVSKIY, V.D., inzh.

Degree of soil stabilization and the shear resistance of ground.

Avt.dor. 24 no.12:15-17 D '61.

(MIRA 14:12)

(Soil stabilization)

MASLOV, N.N., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk, zaslushennyi deyatel' nauki i
tekhniki FSFSR; KAZARNOVSKIY, V.D., inzh.

Using the density-humidity method in determining soil
resistance. Avt.dor. 25 no.12:19-21 D '62. (MIRA 16:2)
(Soil mechanics)

FUZAKOV, N.A., doktor tekhn. nauk; KHARKHUTA, N.Ya., doktor tekhn. nauk; KOTILEV, Yu.L., kand. tekhn. nauk; VEYIZHAN, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; MITASOV, I.V., inzh.; LEVITSKIY, Ye.F., inzh.; RUMANOV, A.Z., inzh.; Prinsipali uchastiye: LAZARENKOVSKIY, V.D., kand. tekhn. nauk; DENISOV, Ye.M., inzh.; TOPOL'NITSKAYA, L.F., red.

[Instruction for building earth automobile roadbeds! Instruktsiya po sooruzheniiu zemlianoego polotna avtomobil'nykh dorog (VSM 97-63). Moskva, Transport, 1964. 238 p.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy proizvodstvennyy komitet po transportnomu stroitel'stvu.

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya. S.

"The Explosive Conversion of Methane, Part 1", Khimicheskaya
Pererabotka Neftnykh Uglevodorodov (Chemical Conversion of Petroleum
Hydrocarbons), Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow, 1956, pp 133-141

Sub. 1424

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya. S.

"The Explosive Conversion of Methane, part 2", Khimicheskaya
Pererabotka Neftyanykh Uglevodorodov (Chemical Conversion of Petroleum
Hydrocarbons), Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow, 1956, pp 142-152

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KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya. S.

"The Explosive Conversion of Methane; Part 2," Khimicheskaya
Pererabotka Neftnykh Uglevodorodov (Chemical Conversion of Petroleum
Hydrocarbons), Academy of Sciences USSR, Moscow, 1956, pp 153-166

Sum 11/29

CO

2

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

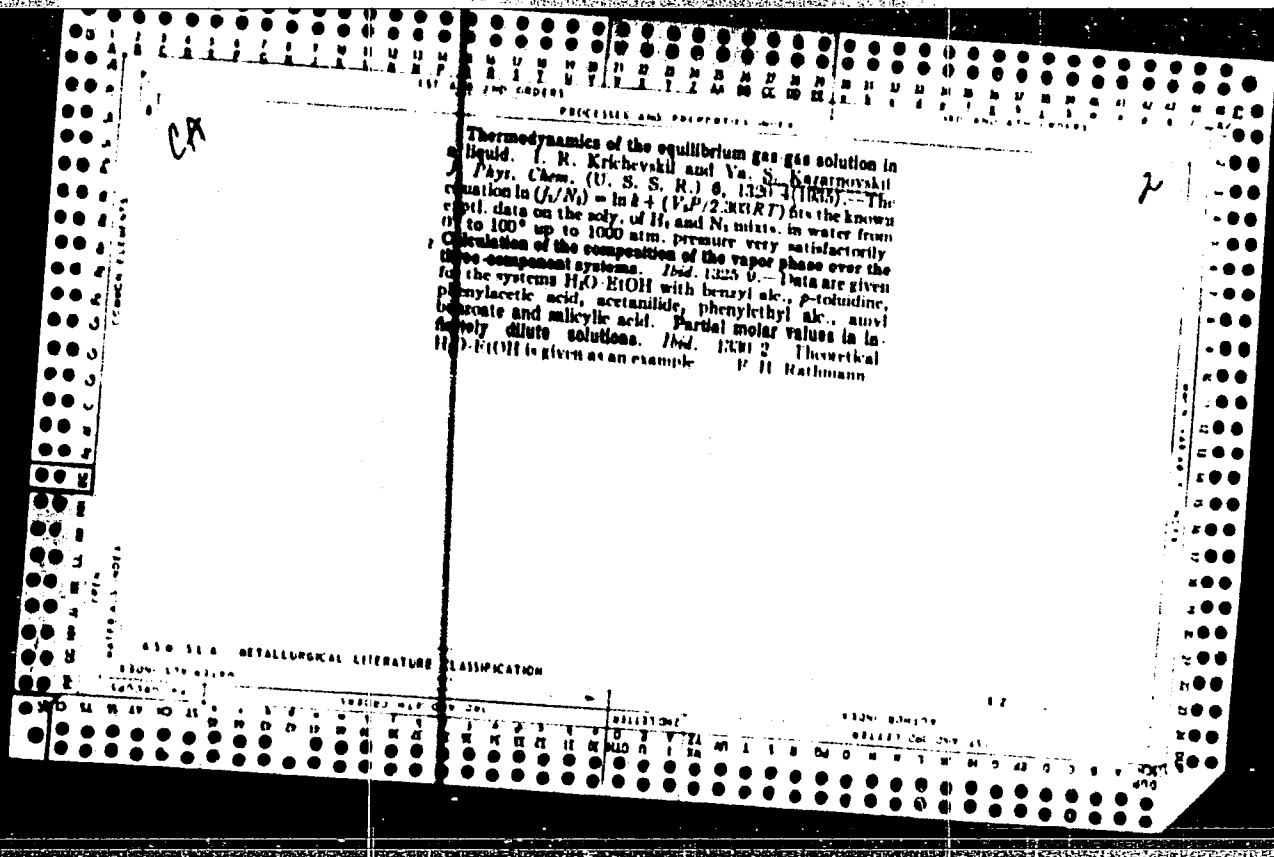
(Calculation) of the composition of the gas phase above a binary solution. I. R. Krichevskii and Ya. S. Kazarnovskii, *J. Phys. Chem.* (U. S. S. R.), **6**, 1022-9(1934); cf. *T. A.* **39**, 1704⁸.—By means of a numerical integration of the Gibbs-Duhem equation in the form $dx_1 = x_1(1 - x_1)/P(x_1 - P/x_1) - NP$ by the method of Runge the gas-phase compn. is calcd. as a function of the molar compn. of the liquid and the resp. vapor pressures. At 35.17° in Me₂CO-CS₂ solns. some values of the mol. fraction of Me₂CO in the liquid, the mol. fraction calcd. and that found in the gaseous state were 0.9376, 0.734, 0.749; 0.7185, 0.415, 0.428; 0.5560, 0.385, 0.398; 0.2762,

0.322, 0.312, 0.0308, 0.116, 0.110. By applying the Lewis-Randall concept of fugacity and the Raoult and Clark value (*C. A.* **36**, 3172) for polymerization of the following (selected) mol. fractions of HOAc, PhMe solns at 80.05° gave the calcd. and found mol. fractions of HOAc in the gaseous state: 0.9830, 0.940, 0.937; 0.7513, 0.631, 0.602; 0.5501, 0.502, 0.485. In HOAc-H₂O solns. at 80.00°, some values were, resp., 0.8781, 0.760, 0.770; 0.5404, 0.458, 0.433; 0.2205, 0.179, 0.169; 0.0630, 0.0603, 0.0434.
F. H. R.

A.S.T.M.—METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND CODES										PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX									
BC										C-1									
<p>Explosive oxidation of methane. N. KOSOV, J. KAGANOVICH, and L. KASCHYANOV (Acta Physico-chem. URSS, 1964, 3, 867-878).—The yield of CO_2, H_2O, CO, and H_2 per cu.m. of CH_4 consumed in an equimol. mixture of CH_4 and O_2 is independent of pressure up to 8-70 atm. and is unaffected by the nature of the wall or the diameter of the vessel, although the amount of CH_4 oxidized is less in narrow vessels. The influence of additions of N_2, CO, CO_2, and H_2 is in agreement with thermodynamic requirements. The explosion temp. calc. from the water-gas equilibrium data agrees closely with that calc. from sp. heat data; and it is inferred that equilibrium is attained in the explosion. If H_2O is present initially CH_2O and EtOH are formed and equilibrium is not attained. The reaction forms a suitable source of H_2 for the NH_3 synthesis. R. 8.</p>																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1964: 5718319										1964: 5718319									
1964: 5718319										1964: 5718319									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
<p>Calculation of dipole moments. I. R. Krikorvskii and Ya. S. Katsenprakh. <i>J. Phys. Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 6, 839-41(1969).—Theoretical and review. Various equations are discussed with examples of exper. data from the literature. An equation applying the methods of di-</p> <p>moments is derived and found in many cases to be more satisfactory than that of Debye. F. H. Rathmann</p>																			
<p>ASACSLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			



1ST AND 2ND GROUPS																										3RD AND 4TH GROUPS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																			
<p>CO</p> <p>Obtaining hydrogen and hydrogen-nitrogen mixtures by the explosive oxidation of methane. N. I. Kobzarev.</p> <p>Ya. S. Kasatnovskii and L. I. Kashtanov. <i>J. Chem. Ind. (Moscow)</i> 12, 1080 6(1935).--The explosion of equimol. amts. of CH_4 and O_2 gives a yield of 37.8% CO and 49.4% H_2, i. dependent of pressure from 0.72 to 3.7-atm. The walls of the reaction vessel had no effect, but reduction of the diam. of the vessel hinders the reaction without changing the final products. Addn. of N_2 to the mixt. lowers the yield of CO and H_2 somewhat, but this effect can be counteracted by the presence of CO_2. Addn. of H_2O to the mixt. causes incomplete reaction. Calculs. show that the temp. conditions of the reaction probably det. purely thermodynamically the direction of the explosion.</p> <p>H. M. Tolstovskii</p>																																																			
<p>ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			

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A-1

Solubility in ternary systems. J. S. KAZANOVSKI (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1937, 9, 25-31).—The solubility of a non-volatile component in a mixture of two volatile solvents has been calc. for the system $\text{NaCl} + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{NH}_3$. E. R.

ASAC-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

13C

7-1

Free energies of formation of sodium carbonate and hydrogen carbonate. I. R. KRITCHEVSKI and J. S. KAMAROVSKI (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1937, 9, 688-690).—The free energy of formation (ΔF) of Na_2CO_3 is calc. (a) from the sum of changes in F corresponding with eight partial reactions, and (b) from the third law of thermodynamics. The vals. obtained are $\Delta F_{298}^\circ = -919.6$ kg.-cal. (a) and -911.8 kg.-cal. (b). The corresponding vals. for NaHCO_3 are -803.2 and -804.3 kg.-cal. For the reaction $2\text{NaHCO}_3 \rightarrow \text{Na}_2\text{CO}_3 + \text{H}_2\text{O} + \text{CO}_2$, $\Delta F_{298}^\circ = 2.0$ kg.-cal. (calc.), compared with 2.5 kg.-cal. (exp.).

E. R.

ASM-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION	SUBSECTION	CLASSIFICATION	REMARKS
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The calculation of solubility in ternary systems. Ya. S. Kazarnovskii. J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.) 10, 35-31 (1967). --For ternary systems composed of 2 volatile and 1 nonvolatile component the equation $n_1 dn_p / d\alpha + n_2 dn_q / d\alpha + n_3 dn_s / d\alpha = 0$ is prepared for calcg. the soly. of the nonvolatile phase. With Avdeeva's data (C. A. 34, 4122) there is good agreement between exptl. and calcd. values.

F. H. Rathmann

SUBJECT										PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX										2nd and 3rd copies									
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<p>An equation of state for gaseous mixtures. I. R. Krichevskii and Ya. S. Kaganovskii. <i>Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S. R.</i> 10, 317-44 (1950) (in English).--Data on the P-V-T relations for various A-C₂H₄, O₂-C₂H₄, air, N₂-CH₄, N₂-NH₃, pure N₂ and N₂-CO mixts. at 0 to 300° and at pressures up to 1000 atm. are given. In the equation $p = p_1^0 N_1 + p_2^0 N_2 + a N_1 N_2 (p_1^0 - p_2^0)$, a has the values 0.474 for A-C₂H₄ at 25° up to 125 atm.; 0.323 for N₂-O₂ (air) from 0 to 300° and up to 3700 atm.; 0.530 for O₂-C₂H₄ at 25° up to 125 atm.; 0.464 for N₂-CH₄ from 0 to 200° and up to 25 atm.; 0.519 for N₂-H₂ at 0° up to 1000 atm., and 0.465 at 300°; 0.741 for H₂-CO at 0-25° and up to 600 atm. The data also obey the fugacity equation $RT \ln (f_1/p_1^0) = N_1 RT \ln (f_1/p_1^0) + N_2 (1 + a - (N_1 - N_2)(p_1^0 - p_2^0))$, where f_1 and f_2 are the fugacities and N_1 and N_2 the mole fractions to within a max. error of ca. 6% and a mean square error of ca. 1%.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Y. H. Rathmann</p>																													
<p>550.554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																													
SOURCE										COLLECTOR										DATE									

LIST AND INDEX		PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX		LIST AND INDEX	
<p><i>α KAZARNOVSKIY Y.A.S.</i></p>					
<p>Equation of state for gas mixtures. I. R. KARTCHUKYAN and J. N. KARABAYAN (J. Phys. Chem. Russ., 1939, 13, 376-386).—A semi-empirical equation for the total pressure, p, of a binary gas mixture is proposed: $p = p_1 N_1 + p_2 N_2 + a N_1 N_2 (p_1 - p_2)$, where p_1 and p_2 are the pressures of the components for a vol. equal to the mol. vol. of the mixture, N_1 and N_2 the mol. fractions of the components, and a is a const. which can be a function only of the temp. (cf. A., 1938, I, 611). It agrees with existing data for a wide range of temp., pressure, fugacity, and composition.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">R. C.</p>					
<p><i>State Inst. of Nitrogen Industry, Moscow</i></p>					
<p>ASA-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>					
<p>FROM SYNDICATE</p>					
<p>COLLECTION</p>					
<p>FROM SYNDICATE</p>					

Compressibility of ammonia at high temperatures and pressures. Ya. S. Kazarnovskii. *Acta Physicochim. U. R. S. S.* 12, 813-22 (1946). P - V values are given for 25° intervals from 200° to 300° and for pressures 100 to 300 atm. The values are correct to 0.5%. B. C. P. A.

STANDARD AND PROPERTY INDEX									
<p>Equation of state for gas mixtures. Ya. S. Kazarnov. <i>skil. Akts Fizikokhim. U. R. S. S. 13, 833-73(1946)</i> (in German); cf. C. A. 33, 6104. The equation of state for binary gas mixts. $p = p_1 N_1 + p_2 N_2 + a N_1 N_2 (p_1 - p_2)$ was developed. The components of the mixt. are dipole with rectilinear isometrics, and the coeff. a is a temp. function. The dependence of the function a on temp. was shown experimentally with the binary gas mixts. NH_3-H_2 and NH_3-N_2. The equation gave satisfactory results for the compressibility of the gas mixts. over a wide range of temp. and pressure. For ternary gas mixts. $p = p_1 N_1 + p_2 N_2 + p_3 N_3 + a_{12} N_1 N_2 (p_1 - p_2) + a_{13} N_1 N_3 (p_1 - p_3) + a_{23} N_2 N_3 (p_2 - p_3)$ reproduced the exper. data for the compressibility of mixts. of N_2, H_2, NH_3. The binary gas-mixt. equation was successfully applied to the exper. data for binary mixts. of H_2 and N_2 in liquid NH_3.</p> <p>W. George Parks</p>									
<p>ADN-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>									
<p>10000 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990 1000</p>									

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<p>Compressibility of nitrogen-hydrogen-ammonia mixtures at high pressures and temperatures. Ya. S. Kazarnovskii, O. B. Simonov and G. E. Aristov. <i>J. Phys. Chem. (U. S. S. R.)</i> 14, 774-81 (1940); <i>ibid.</i> 14, 2428. —The compressibility of two H_2-NH_3 and one N_2-NH_3 and three $H_2-N_2-NH_3$ mixts. was measured at 50, 200, 250° and 300°, up to 1640 atm. By use of these values and the Beattie-Bridgman equation, the mol. vols. were calcd. with a possible error of 1%. B. C. P. A.</p>																																																																													
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8C

Equation of state for gas mixtures. I. S. Kasarnovski (*Phys. Chem. Russ.*, 1966, 14, 1845-1867).—If all the pressures are given for the same mol. vol., the pressure of a mixture $p = p_1 + p_2 + \dots + p_n$, p_1 and N_1 being the pressure and mol. fraction of the first component, and a a const. In non-polar gas mixtures a is independent of temp.; in polar mixtures it depends on temp. but is independent of N_1 . The equation can also be applied to mixtures of a gas and a saturated vapour, e.g., to H_2 and NH_3 , over liquid NH_3 . An analogous equation is valid for ternary mixtures.

J. J. B.

2

Thermodynamic properties of compressed ammonia.
Ya. B. Kargin and A. Kh. Karapet'yants. *J. Phys.*
(Moscow: U.S.S.R., 19, 173-80 (1943); cf. C.A.B. 36, 6084).
Fugacity, heat capacities, entropy, internal energy, free
energy, etc., of NH_3 are calcd. from literature data for
150-370° and 20-1000 atm. B. A.

Moscow State Nitrogen Inst.
Order Lenin Chemical-Technological Inst. im. Mendeleev

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ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS												3RD AND 4TH EDITIONS											
PROCESSING AND PRESERVATION INDEX																							
CA		2																					
<p>Equation of state for gas mixtures. Ya. S. Kazarnovskii. <i>J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.)</i> 18, 704-70 (1944). Math-theoretical. On the basis of equations of state for gases as developed by K. and Krichevskii (<i>C.A.</i> 33, 6104), equations are derived for calcs. of internal energy, heat capacity, entropy, free energy, C_p, and differential throttling effect for binary and ternary gas mixts. Equations are also drawn for calcs. of partial molar quantities in these mixts. Thermal data on N-H mixts. correspond well to the calcd. amts. G. M. Kosolapoff</p>																							
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION EXTENSION </div>																							
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PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
1345.	<p>COMPRESSIBILITY OF METHANE AND METHANE-AMMONIA MIXTURES AT HIGH TEMPERATURES AND PRESSURES. Kazarnovskii, Y. S. and Levchenko, G. I. (J. Phys. Chem. (U.S.S.R.) 1944, 18, 380-2; U.O.P. Res. Lab. Abstr. 13 Feb. 1946, 21, 28) The compressibility of methane under pressures of 86.6 to 1400 atm. was determined at 250 and 300° C. The data at 200°C. agree well with those observed at low pressures by Kvalnes and Gaddy, while some discrepancies were observed at 250 and 300° C. For determination of the compressibility of methane-ammonia mixtures the method of Michels was used. The binary mixtures contained respectively 32.84, 39.58, 53.85 and 55.72 per cent ammonia. The pressures used ranged from 82 to 1675 atm. and the temperatures from 150 to 300°C. The isometric graphs of the binary mixtures are straight lines within a wide interval of temperatures and pressures, which allows reliable extrapolation of these data to higher temperatures. The data obtained are quite satisfactorily represented by the equation of state for binary gaseous mixtures derived by Krichevskii and Kazarnovskii.</p>

~~RESTRICTED~~

KAZARNOVSKIYI, YA. S.

KRICHEVSKIYI, I. R., KAZARNOVSKIYI, YA. S., and
LEVCHENKO, G. T. (Nitrogen Inst. Moscow)
J. Phys. Chem. (USSR) 19, 314-22 (1945)
Thermodynamic properties of compressed nitrogen-
hydrogen mixtures.

~~RESTRICTED~~

PROCESS AND PROPERTY DATA	
<p>Thermodynamic properties of nitrogen hydrogen ammonia mixtures. V. N. Kozlovskii (State Inst. Nitrogen Industry). <i>J. Phys. Chem.</i> (U.S.S.R.) 19, 382-404 (1945). For the mixt. NH_3, 17.0, N_2, 20.0, H_2, 63.8%, the values of $d \log p/d \log T$, free energy, max. work, heat content, internal energy, and the two heat capacities are calcd. for the temp. range 150-300° between 50 and 1000 atm. From the heat-content data for the mixt. and its constituents the heat of mixing of NH_3 with $\text{N}_2 + 3 \text{H}_2$ is calcd. If the heat of mixing is taken into account, the effect of pressure on the heat of NH_3 synthesis appears almost eliminated; the heat of reaction at 500° and 1000 atm. is only 5.4% higher than at the atm. pressure.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">J. I. Hilsenrath</p>	
<p>ASB 3.1.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>	

1ST AND 2ND EDITIONS										3RD AND 4TH EDITIONS									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX																			
<p>B 26</p> <p>Compressibility of Gases at High Pressures and Low Temperatures. (In Russian.) Ya. S. Kazarnovskii and I. P. Sidorov. <i>Zhurnal Fizicheskoi Khimii</i> (Journal of Physical Chemistry), v. 21, Nov. 1947, p. 1363-1370.</p> <p>Gives details of new and accurate method for determination of the above. Includes diagrams of apparatus. Compressibilities of hydrogen between 200 and 1805 atm. and between 0° and -84.9°C. were determined with an accuracy of 0.3-0.6%. 11 ref.</p>																			
<p>ASPH-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																			
1ST EDITION										2ND EDITION									
1ST EDITION										2ND EDITION									

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S., kand.khim.nauk; SIDOROV, I.P., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KAZARNOVSKAYA, D.B., kand.khim.nauk

Equilibrium of homogeneous gas reactions at high pressure.
Trudy GIAP no.7:21-25 '57. (MIRA 12:9)
(Phase rule and equilibrium) (Gases)

KOBOZEV, N.I., doktor khim.nauk; KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S., kand.khim.nauk;
MENDELEVICH, I.I., kand. tekhn.nauk

Explosive conversion of methane. Part 1. Trudy GIAP no.7:
155-166 '57. (MIRA 12:9)
(Methane) (Oxidation)

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S., kand. khim. nauk; DEREVYANKO, I.G.; STEZHINSKIY, A.I.
LOBZEV, N.I., doktor khim. nauk

Explosive conversion of methane. Part 2. Trudy GIAP no.8:89-105
'57. (MIRA 12:9)

(Methane) (Gas and oil engines) (Fuel--Testing)

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S., kand.khim.nauk; KOBOZEV, N.I., doktor khim.nauk;
STREZHINSKIY, A.I.; TORBAN, B.S.

Explosive conversion of methane. Part 3. Trudy GIAP no.8:106-123
'57.

(MIRA 12:9)

(Methane) (Gas and oil engines) (Fuel--Testing)

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S.; KARKHOV, N.V.

High-temperature conversion of gaseous hydrocarbons. Biul. tekhn.-
ekon. inform. no.8:12-14 '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Hydrocarbone)

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/13/2000

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S.; KARKHOV, N.V.

SOLNITSOVA, L.N.

Oxidative thermal pyrolysis of hydrocarbon gases to acetylene.
Khim. prom. no. 7:547-551 O-N '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(Hydrocarbons) (Acetylene)

SEME NOV, V.P.; KAZARNOYSKIY, Ya.S.

High temperature conversion of individual hydrocarbons and
their mixtures. Gaz.prom. 5 no.3:33-40 Mr '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

(Gases--Analysis) (Hydrocarbons)

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S.; SEMENOV, V.P.

High-temperature conversion of hydrocarbons. Gaz.prom.
5 no.7:41-50 '60. (MIRA 1347)
(Hydrocarbons) (Oxidation)

S/064/61/000/001/002/011
B110/B215

AUTHORS: ~~Kazarnovskiy~~, Ya. S., Semenov, V. P., Ovcharenko, B. G.,
Tsypin, A. N., Kolodeyev, I. P., Litvinchuk, V. A.

TITLE: Problems of apparatus design for the thermooxidative pyrolysis
of hydrocarbon gases

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 1, 1961, 11-15

TEXT: The pyrolysis of hydrocarbon gases for the production of C_2H_2 and
synthesis gas takes place at 1450-1500°C. Since the intermediate C_2H_2 must
not remain in the reaction zone for more than 0.003-0.01 sec, short tongues
of flame must be used. As the traditional apparatus by Sachse and Bartho-
lomé with maximum production of C_2H_2 of 3500-5000 tons per year is no longer
sufficient, a new more efficient apparatus has to be designed. Highly turbu-
lent combustion increases the rate of flame propagation and shortens the
tongue considerably. The method of methane pyrolysis applied by B.S.Grinenko
yielded high C_2H_2 concentrations. Its industrial application, however, is

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S/064/61/000/001/002/011
B110/B215

rendered difficult due to the almost critical velocity of the gas of 200-250 m/sec required for it, due to the high initial temperature (700-800°C) of the oxygen necessary for the combustion stabilization (7% of the total amount), and due to an increase in temperature of the reaction channel of up to 2000°C. A pilot plant for average gas velocities and efficiencies of approximately 160 Nm³/hr is described. The conical ring nozzle of the burner contained whirl blades. The CH₄/O₂ mixture flowed into the reaction channel at 400°C and approximately 150 m/sec. The oxygen used for stabilization was only 5% of the total O₂ content. Maximum temperature in the reaction zone was 1450°C; gas velocity: approximately 100 m/sec; its stay: 0.0025 sec. The acetylene yield was 8 to 8.4% of the reaction gases plus deposition of carbon black; 3 to 3.5 g/Nm³ of the initial mixture; ratio O₂ consumption = 0.62 to 0.64. According to the author, transition from pilot stage to industrial stage would be most suitable by increasing the number of burners. Fig. 1 shows the pilot plant of 1958. Coke oven gas of the ammonia unit compressed up to 0.36 atm by compressor (4), is purified in cloth filter (5),

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Problems of apparatus design for...

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B11C/B215

and conveyed to the preheating oven (3). Industrial oxygen compressed up to 0.38 atm by a $\chi K -3$ (ChK-3) compressor 1 is also conducted into the preheating oven via water separator (2) and filter (5). There, O_2 is heated to $350^{\circ}C$, and the coke oven gas to $450^{\circ}C$. From mixer (6), the mixture is at a temperature of $300^{\circ}C$ conducted into burner (7) and reaction vessel (8) from which the pyrolysis gases flow out at $80-90^{\circ}C$. After leaving scrubber (13) where the latter were purified from carbon black, they pass the water separator and filter before they are used for the production of acetylene. The triple burner of Fig. 3 which is used by the authors, has four spirals for producing whirls. Stabilizing O_2 is conducted through their axles. The

following parameters have to be observed exactly to attain an optimum course of reaction: consumption of O_2 and hydrocarbon gas, temperature of preheating, ratios $[O_2] : [\sum C_1]^2$ in the initial mixture, and amounts of water.

The following control and regulation apparatus were used: $\Delta \Pi M -270$ (DPM-270), $\Delta \Pi -410$ (DP-410), $\Delta \Pi -280$ (DP-280), $M(\Pi -\Pi p -54$ (MSSh-Pr-54), $\Xi \Pi \Pi -09$ (EPP-09), and $2 \Pi \Pi :24 B$ (2RL:24V) on AY(AUS) blocks. The following average composition

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S/064/61/000/001/002/011
B110/B215

Problems of apparatus design for...

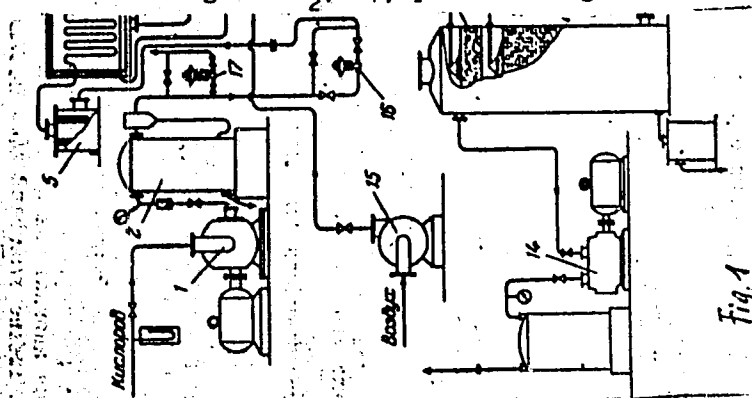
of the initial gas was determined: $C_2H_4 = 3\%$, $O_2 = 0.8\%$; $CO = 13.8\%$; $H_2 = 6.7\%$; $CH_4 = 62\%$; $N_2 = 13.7\%$. For stabilizing the flame, 3% of the total oxygen (79 to 98% of O_2) was required. The temperature of the reaction channel was approximately $1350^\circ C$, that of the reactor block $100^\circ C$. The total time of reaction was 5000 hr, ratios $[O_2] : [CH_4 + 2C_2H_4] = 0.62$ to 0.72 . Optimum yield of $C_2H_2 = 7.3\%$, its average = 6.9% ; total cracking = approximately 30%, effective cracking approximately 30%. The adiabatic temperatures of the reaction were lower than that of the hydrogen formation according to $CO + H_2O = CO_2 + H_2$. The temperature of preheating ($500^\circ C$) probably causes a reduction in O_2 consumption by 10%. The method is suited for supplementing the production of nitrogen fertilizers for which hydrogen is obtained from coke oven gases. A percentage of approximately 4 t of NH_3 per t of C_2H_2 was obtained. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 6 references: 4 Soviet-bloc and 2 non-Soviet-bloc. ✓

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Problems of apparatus design for...

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Legend to Fig. 1: basic diagram of a semi-industrial plant for the thermo-oxidative pyrolysis of hydrocarbon gases, 1) compressor XK-3 (KhK-3); 2) receiver-water separator, 3) oven for preheating gas 4) compressor PYT (RUTT), 5) cloth filter, 6) mixer, 7) burner, 8) reaction vessel, 9) carbon black separator, 10) water seal, 11) bunker for carbon black (coke), 12) centrifugal pump, 13) scrubber, 14) gas pump FMK-4 (RMK-4), 15) air pump, 16) regulator for the ratio gas::O₂, 17) pressure regulator.

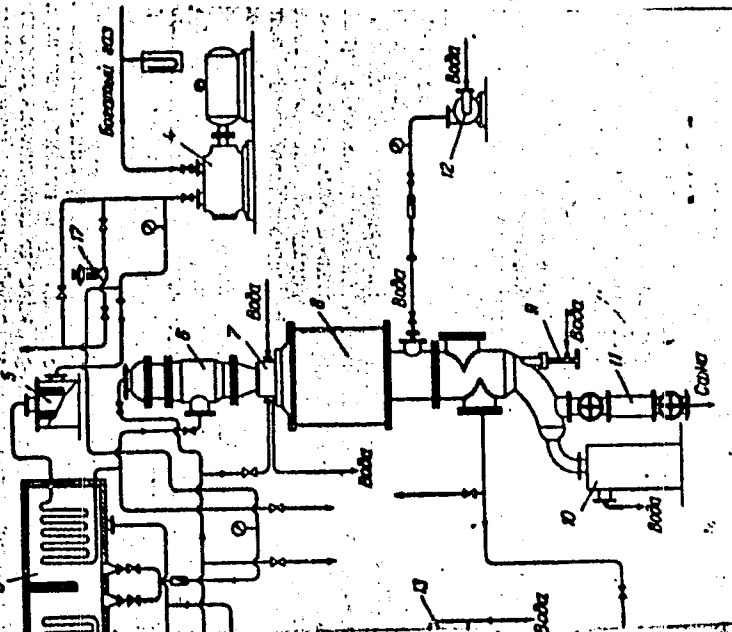


Card 5/7

Problems of apparatus design for...

S/064/61/000/001/002/011
B110/B215

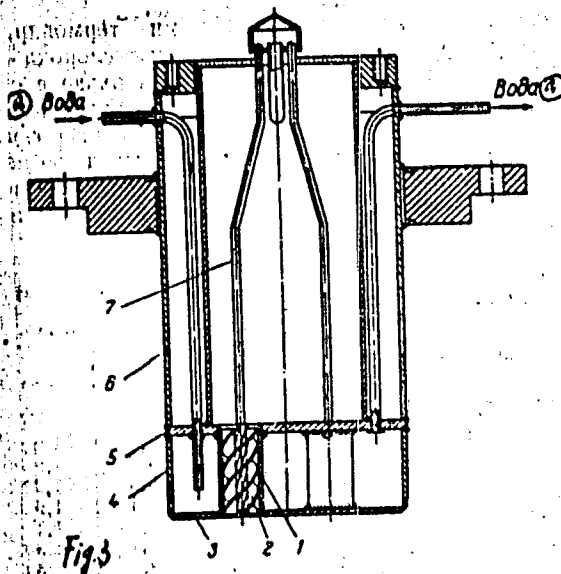
Card 6/7



Problems of apparatus design for...

S/064/61/000/001/002/011
B110/B215

Legend to Fig. 3: trippel burner,
1) socket, 2) whirl spiral,
3) bottom of burner, 4) shell,
5) partition, 6) burner housing,
7) tube for stabilization oxygen,
a) water.



Card 7/7

SEMENOV, V.P.; KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya. S.; KOLODEYEV, I.P.; LITVINCHUK, V.A.

Processing of heavy petroleum residues into synthesis gas. Gaz.
prom. 6 no.2:41-48 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

(Gas manufacture and works)

S/081/61/000/020/083/089
B110/B147

AUTHORS: Semenov, V. P., Kazarnovskiy, Ya. S., Kolodeyev, I. P.,
Litvinchuk, V. A.

TITLE: Conversion of heavy petroleum residues into synthesis gas

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1961, 405-406,
abstract 20M103 (Gaz. prom-st', no. 2, 1961, 41-48)

TEXT: Experiments on the conversion of mazout into synthesis gas were conducted on an experimental plant (diagram given) for conversion at high temperature. The efficiency of the plant was 6.6-7.9 kg of mazout per hr. The average ratio of the linear velocities of mazout escape from the nozzle and of the vapor-oxygen mixture was ~ 200 , the volume of the reaction space was 0.006 m^3 , the temperature in the reaction zone was $1350-1450^\circ\text{C}$, and the linear velocity of converted gas in the reaction zone was 6-9 m/sec. Experimental and calculated equilibrium compositions of the reaction mixture, and comparative tables of efficiency with respect to carbon or oxygen, calculated from equations and obtained from the values of material equilibrium, are presented. It is concluded that

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Conversion of heavy petroleum...

S/081/61/000/020/083/089
B110/B147

the equations indicated for the techniques of commercial gas production
from carbon raw material have a universal character. [Abstracter's note:
Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S.; OVCHARENKO, B.G.; SEMENOV, V.P.; DEREVIYANKO, I.G.

Process gas obtained by the high temperature conversion of hydrocarbon gases. Gaz.prom. 7 no.1:43-50 '62. (MIRA 15:1)
(Gas, Natural) (Gas manufacture and works)

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S.; KARKHOV, N.V.; KABANOV, F.I.; OVCHARENKO, B.G.

Production of synthesis gas by high temperature conversion of
hydrocarbon gases at high pressure. Khim.prom. no.6:396-404 Je
'62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Hydrocarbons) (Water gas)

KABANOV, F.I.; KARKHOV, N.V.; KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S.; OVCHARENKO, B.G.;
Prinimal uchastiye: ZUYEV, V.I.

Production of process gas by the high temperature conversion
of natural gas at elevated pressure. Khim.prom. no.9:547-555
Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

(Gas, Natural)
(Gas manufacture and works)

~~KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S.~~; KAZARNOVSKAYA, D.B.; SIDOROV, I.P.

Equilibrium of homogeneous gas mixture reactions at high
pressure. Khim.prom. no.10:747-750 0 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

(Gases)

(Chemical equilibrium)

KAZARNOVSKAYA, D. B.; SIDOROV, I. P.; KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya. S.

Determination of the compressibility of methanol, carbon
monoxide-hydrogen and carbon monoxide-hydrogen-methanol
mixtures at high temperatures and pressures. Khim. prom.
no.3:205-211 Mr '63. (MIRA 16:4)

(Methanol)	(Carbon monoxide)	(Hydrogen)
	(Compressibility)	

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S.; KAZARNOVSKAYA, D.B.; SIDOROV, I.P.

Equilibrium of the reaction of methanol synthesis from carbon
monoxide and hydrogen at high pressure. Khim. prom. no.6:
426-433 Je '63. (MIRA 16:8)

(Methanol) (Carbon monoxide) (Hydrogen)

MIKHAYLOVA, S.A.; KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S.; KAZANOVSKAYA, D.B.

Thermodynamic properties of gaseous methanol at high
temperatures and pressures. Khim. prom. no.4:244-249
Ap '63. (MIRA 16:8)

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya. S.; MIKHAYLOVA, S. A.; KAZARNOVSKAYA, D. B.

Influence of pressure on the thermal effect of the synthesis
of methanol from carbon oxide and hydrogen. Khim prom no. 3:
183-187 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

ALEYNOV, D.P.; KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S.

Production of acetylene by the thermal oxidative pyrolysis of
hydrocarbon gases at elevated pressure. Khim. prom. no.5:332.
339 My '64. (MIRA 17:9)

ALEYNOV, D.P.; KAZARNOVSKIY, Ya.S.

Effect of pressure on the mechanism of the formation and decomposition of acetylene in the thermo-oxidative pyrolysis of methane.
Khim. prom. no.6:422-425 Je '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. The first part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

2. The second part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

3. The third part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

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8. The eighth part of the document is a list of the names of the persons who were present at the meeting.

Card 1

Card 2

L 41157-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5007155

SUBMITTER: M. M. M.

ENCLOSURE: 00

SUBJECT: FF 22

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

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Card 2/2

L 40702-65

RM/AM/JA

EPA/EPF(c)/EPR/EPA(s)-2/ENT(j)/EWA(c)/ENT(m)

Pe-H/Pr-H/Co-H/Tr-H

ACCESSION NR: AF5010546

UR/0064/65/000/004/0001/0006

AUTHOR: Aleynova, L. N.; Aleynov, D. P.; Kazarnovskiy, Ya. S.; Kornilov, P. S.

TITLE: Intermediate stages of partial combustion of methane with oxygen

SOURCE: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', no. 4, 1965, 1-6

TOPIC TAGS: methane, combustion, kinetics, pyrolysis, combustion mechanism, partial combustion, acetylene

ABSTRACT: Partial methane combustion by thermooxidative pyrolysis is the basic process in the production of synthesis gas or acetylene from natural gas. The kinetics of partial methane oxidation at lower temperatures have been studied extensively by Semenov and coworkers. However, the mechanism proposed in these studies holds only at temperatures below 1000C and cannot be applied to high temperature processes. Experiments were made with oxygen and natural gas in a flow reactor to determine the concentration of intermediates and reaction products (CO₂, acetylene, ethylene, ethane, propane, O₂, CO, H₂) as a function of methane conversion. Runs were made at initial gas temperatures of 25C and 450C and pressures of 1 and 4 atm. The general trend in the accumulation of intermediates was identical in both experiments. The results indicate that partial oxidation at high temperatures takes place in three stages: 1) methane oxidation, during which oxygen is

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L 40702-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010546

used for conversion to CO, H₂, H₂O, and CO₂ while the acetylene accumulation remains low (0—0.65 conversion); 2) acetylene accumulation, during which the acetylene concentration remains constant (0.65—0.9 conversion), and 3) acetylene cracking, characterized by conversion to CO and H₂, cracking of acetylene, and so on.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: FF

NO REF SOV: 015

OTHER: 014

ATT REF SOV: 3231

Cord 2/2 jk

ALDYS VA, L.R.; MISHIN, D.I.; KASHCHENKO, T.A.; KASHCHENKO, V.P.

Intermediate stages of the incomplete oxidation of methane in oxygen. Khim.prom. 41 no.4:1-6 A, '65.

(MIRA 18:3)

KABANOV, F.I., KALASHNIKOV, Ya. I., KADKOV, L.I., LEBEDEV, V.I.

Production of technological products from high temperature
vapor-oxygen conversion of petroleum feeds under increased
pressure. Khim. prom. 41 no.8.882 vol. 41 '65.

(MIRA 18.9)

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX																										20																									
<p>Fundamental Characteristics of a Large Pulverized Coal Steam Generator (Type KO-III-200) During Operation on Blast Furnace Gas. (In Russian.) E. M. Kazarnovskii. Boiler and Turbine Construction (U.S.S.R.), Feb. 1947, p. 13-18.</p> <p>Performance data on the use of blast-furnace gas and of mixtures of blast-furnace and coke-oven gas are tabulated. Includes detailed diagrams of the equipment.</p>																																																			
<p>ABB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																																																			
<p>193003 H19 QM4 D01</p>																																																			
<p>193003 H19 QM4 D01</p>																																																			

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ye.M.

"Regulating the Temperature of Superheated Steam". Gosenergoizdat, Leningrad/
Moscow, 1949, 11 pp, 6 rubles.

SO: W-11151 11 Oct 1950.

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ye. M.

Regulirovanie temperatury peregretoho para v moshchnykh parovykh kotlakh.
Leningrad, Gosenergoizdat, 1949. 111, (1) p. illus., tables.

Bibliography: p. (112)

Control of superheated steam temperature in heavy-duty steam boilers.

DLC: TJ272.K3

SO: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1953

RECEIVED, Y. 1.

Regulirovanie, upravleniye i razvitiye parovoy mashiny s mashinnykh parovymi kotlami [Regulation and development of steam engines with steam boilers]. Izd. 2-o. Moskva, 1954. 104 p.

90: Monthly List of Russian Acquisitions, Vol 7, no 1, June 1954.

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ye. M.

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ye.M.; BAISHTEYN, I.K.; redaktor; ZABRODINA, A.A., tekhnicheskiiy redaktor.

[Regulation of superheated steam in high pressure steam boilers]
Regulirovanie temperatury peregretoho para v moshchnykh parovykh
kotlakh. Izd. 2., perer. 1 dop. Moskva, Gos. energ. izd-vo, 1954.
153 p. (MLRA 7:8)

(Steam boilers) (Steam, Superheated)

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Control of superheating in TP-170 boilers by means of gas. Energomashino-
stroenie 5 no.3:7-12 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:3)
(Boilers)

KAZARNOVSKIY, Yefim Meyerovich, kand.tekhn.nauk; MASLOV, V.I., red.;
SATSEVICH, I.Ye., red.isd-vs; MIKHAYLOVA, V.V., tekhn.red.

[Temperature regulation of superheated steam in large industrial
steam boilers] Regulirovanie temperatury peregretoogo para
v moshchnykh parovykh kotlakh. Izd.3., dop. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-
tekhn.isd-vo lit-ry po chernoi i tsvetnoi metallurgii, 1960. 183 p.
(MIRA 14:2)

(Boilers)

(Steam, Superheated)

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ye.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOROTYNTSEV, P.P., inzh.

Improvement of the coal grinding operation of a redesigned
high-speed hammer mill with air flow separators.

Energomashinostroenie 9 no.3:30-33 Mr'63. (MIRA 17:5)

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ye.M., kand.tekhn nauk; NESTEROV, B.R., inzh.

Testing of TP-170 boiler units with hammer mills and air-flow
separators. Elek. sta. 35 no. 4:2-6 Ap '64. (MIRA 17:7)

KAZARNOVSKIY, Ye.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; BURGIVITS, G.A., inzh.; DIACOV, I.M.,
inzh.; VOROTYNTSEV P.P.

Results of the study of the performance of hammer mills with air
blast separators in coal crushing operation. Energomashinostroenie
10 no.11:39-43 N 64 (MIRA 18:2)

KAZARNOVSKIY, Yu. Ξ :

26367 Gidrologicheskoy esnove vodnoznergeticheskogo rascheta malykh sel'skokhozyaystvennyth. Gzs. Gidrotekhnika i melioratsiya, 1949, No. 2, s. 40-44.

SO: LETOPIS' NO. 35, 1949

KAZARNOVSKIY, YU. E.

1A 19761

USSR/Hydrology - Irrigation


Nov 51

"Some Problems of Planning and Structure of Ponds and Reservoirs," Yu. E. Kazarnovskiy, Cand Tech Sci, Ye. L. Pavlov, Engr

"Gidrotekh i Meliorat" Vol III, No 11, pp 3-11

Soviet kolkhoz workers are accomplishing Stalin's plan for improvement of nature. In the 4 chernozem oblasts of Kursk, Voronezh, Orlov and Tambov alone more than 3,000 ponds and reservoirs have been constructed. Nevertheless, planning and designing of these projects have many defects which further experience and professional knowledge are expected to improve.

19761

KAZARNOSKIY, YU. 

Spillways

Remarks on the article "Determination of the volume of discharge over spillway dams of ponds." I. A. Zheleznyak. Gidr. i mel. 4 No. 3, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KAZARNOVSKIY, Yu. ~~E.~~

Delitsyn, Iu. E.

Concerning the articles of I. A. Zheleznyak and M. V. Delitsyn. Gidr. i mel. 4 no. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

1. YU E. KAZARNOVSKIY
2. USSR (600)
4. E. V. Boldakov
7. Dr. E. V. Boldakov's article "Rainwater runoff from small basins." Gidr. i mel.
4 no. 12. 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1953, Uncl.

KAZARNOVSKIY, YU.E.

1319. Kazarnovskii, Ju. E., Flood wave transformation in reservoirs with siphon spillways (in Russian), *Gidrotekh. i Melior.* 7, 8, 55-57, Aug. 1955.

Effect of reduction of flood crest is more significant in a reservoir with automatic release than with overflow spillway. A simple flood-routing procedure is explained.

B. Kolupaila, USA

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